


**STOCK ACT NOTIFICATION  
OF FUTURE EMPLOYMENT DISCUSSIONS OR AGREEMENT AND RECUSAL**

Section 17 of the Stop Trading on Congressional Knowledge Act of 2012 (STOCK Act) requires CFPB Executives to file a statement notifying the CFPB Ethics Office of any negotiation for, or agreement of, future employment or compensation with a non-federal entity no later than three business days after commencement of the negotiation or agreement. Executives also must file a recusal statement whenever there is a conflict of interest or appearance of a conflict of interest with the entity, unless the Executive obtains a written waiver. An Executive may elect to file this notice before commencing negotiations and before reaching an agreement of future employment or compensation.

<b>Employee Name</b>	(b)(6)
<b>CFPB Office/Division</b>	
<b>Date Discussion, Negotiation, or Agreement Commenced</b>	7/31/2018
<b>Name of Non-Federal Entity</b> Disclose <u>each</u> non-federal entity with which you anticipate negotiating for, are negotiating for, or have an agreement of future employment or compensation.	TD BANK

If, and for as long as, I am seeking, negotiating for, or have an agreement of, employment or compensation with any entity listed above, I will comply with all applicable recusal obligations under 5 C.F.R. part 2635 and, where applicable, 18 U.S.C. § 208. I understand that it is my responsibility to consult a Bureau ethics official if I have questions regarding these recusal obligations.

<b>Employee Signature</b> (b)(6)	<b>Date Submitted</b> 8/1/18
<b>Bureau Ethics Official Signature</b> 	<b>Date Received</b> 8/1/2018

**PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT**

Section 17 of the STOCK Act requires that certain Executive Branch employees who negotiate for employment with non-federal entities to provide notification of the negotiation and of any required recusal. The primary use of the information on the form is to provide a record of an employee's recusal. Additional disclosures of information may be made to a Federal, state, or local law enforcement agency when the CFPB becomes aware of a potential violation of civil or criminal law, or to a Federal agency when conducting an investigation for employment or security reasons.